

# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN  
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Colleges and Young Men.  
The effect of an ordinary college education is discussed in a very interesting manner by W. R. Sessions, former secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. In his usual clear and straightforward manner, Mr. Sessions cited the cases of twenty young men of his acquaintance who went to college.

able to bear the cost, and but few States feel able to fully meet the situation. But the Government, which has spent \$44,000,000 for improving rivers, harbors and canals, paying the entire cost of such works, might easily spare an equal amount to help develop transportation by land.

A plan already submitted to the last Congress makes an excellent division of the expense. The Government and the State each pays one-half. Then the State would have power to levy one-fourth upon the counties and towns. This plan brings the local cost down to a point where the towns could meet it without hardship. The adoption of such a system would mean good roads and good mail service everywhere. The comforts and facilities of farm life would be decidedly increased, likewise the market value of country property. Such a measure would do more for the farmers than any of the

the purin timbers, on which runs the carrier of the horse fork used in the storing and removal of hay and straw. In the center of the octagon is placed a circular silo fourteen feet in diameter and thirty-four feet in height, reaching to the level of the purlin of the roof. The silo has a capacity of eighty to one hundred tons of silage, and the space in the octagon around it will readily hold one hundred tons of hay. The floor is of cement concrete on a firm foundation of rubble stone, and is on a level with the ground at the east entrance.

The cow barn is one hundred feet long, east and west, and thirty-seven feet wide. It is provided with rows of swinging stanchions and box stalls and will readily accommodate forty head of cattle. Sectional plank flooring is provided for the cows to stand upon. The floor is concrete. Deep gutters behind the cattle connect with an

the two yards may be made one for the time being. The yards are thoroughly underdrained with land tile. The surface is covered with cobble stones and sanded. In each yard, next to the barn, are two lean-to roofs to furnish temporary shelter from rain or excess of sunshine. The water tubs and faucets are under these roofs.

The structure is built of a size to answer its purpose for many years. The storage capacity of the octagon is ample for the hay and fodder of the horses, cows and sheep of the college farm. If the herd of dairy cows should increase so as to overflow its quarters, the cow barn may readily be enlarged by extending it at one or both ends. An additional silo can easily be constructed to stand next to the octagon at its east entrance.

have also found that timothy and redtop make excellent hay when sown and grown together. Also that when any grasses are sown together, they must be of a kind that will mature at the same time, and further, that if we want clover of any kind, it should be sown by itself, and as a whole, any kind of grass seed should be sown when nature would dictate, or at the time it would naturally grow, ripen and fall to the ground. On the whole, we cannot beat nature's own act.

But what is to be done to keep up the fertility of the soil. So far as I can now learn the great redeeming measure is cultivation; intense cultivation. So far as I can now see that is to give our relief. Our main hope is in sunlight and air applied persistently by stirring the soil.

added sour milk and diashwater from the kitchen. For variety, a shovelful of ear corn was occasionally given. Included in this lot of pigs was the brood sow that shared in the above ration.

The above also corresponds very nearly with the ration fed the first lot mentioned. I am aware that these are not unusually heavy weights for this age of pigs, but may it not be considered a fair showing, taking into account the inexpensive feeding ration, refuse beans at \$12 per ton as a basis? So great has been the call for these beans as one of the great bean-picking houses, one-half mile distant, that it has at times been unable to supply the demand.

As beans are unusually rich in protein, may not Mr. Gregory's ill success be attributed to an absence of a more starchy food as contained in corn, potatoes, etc., for supplying elements for a properly balanced ration? IRVING D. COOK.  
Genesee County, N. Y.

Corn Canning and Pea Canning.  
More than once have I referred to the fact that many cities in this broad land of ours lead all the others in some essential product or industry. This was borne in upon me with unusual force at Atlantic, Ia., where is located the largest corn-canning industry in the world. In the very brief season in which it is possible to put up green corn they can more than five million cans of corn. It takes 2000 acres, or four square miles, to raise the corn for this factory. In order to make the season last as long as possible, they choose the greatest variety of soil in relation to sun and shade, moisture and dryness, and plant it as early and as late as is feasible.

When the season opens they husk it by hand, and then put it into the machine, and it is never touched by hand again. The machine silks it, cuts it from the cob, puts it in a can, fills the can with water, solders it, tests the can to see if it is air-tight, puts these cans (200 at a time) in a crate, and cooks them in hot air. They carry through all these processes 250 cans every minute and a half, or a can in about a third of a second, and they keep up this pace for sixteen hours a day.

I was there when they were canning peas. They put up 1,200,000 cans of green peas, but this is not equal to a pea-canning establishment in Wisconsin. This Atlantic company raises eight hundred acres of peas themselves.

It is the business of one man to study how to raise the most peas possible on each forty-acre lot, and how to have them last through the longest possible season. The peas are moved and brought into the factory immediately, and pitchforked into the ree-like revolver about ten feet long and six feet in diameter. It is hexagonal, with rubber belting for the cover, and with innumerable paddles within. The pods, vines, weeds and all, just as they are moved, are pitched into the machine, and the peas are shelled without being bruised, and roll out without taking any of the pods or leaves with them, and the pods and vines go out and load themselves upon the waiting rack at the end of the building. They keep four hundred head of cattle the year round on the peas. They put up fifty thousand cans of peas a day through the season. They use four of these separating machines, as they style the thrasher, and for their use a few brief weeks pay \$10,000 a year. This seems like an enormous price, and it is a fabulous amount for the patentee and manufacturer, who has several hundred of them in use in the West, but when one thinks that it is less than a cent a can, and that it would be an absolute impossibility to shell them by hand, the price seems small.

A. E. WINSHIP.

Berry Culture Condensed.  
Set the plants in the spring, as soon as the land is in good condition. Set the crowns level with the surface and press the earth firmly around the roots. For the matted row system, rows should be four feet apart and plants should be one to 2½ feet in the row, depending on varieties. For such varieties as Stella, the former is about right, and for such rampant growers as Senator Dunlap or Sample, the latter is close enough. When you set be sure to set at least one row in four of staminate kinds.

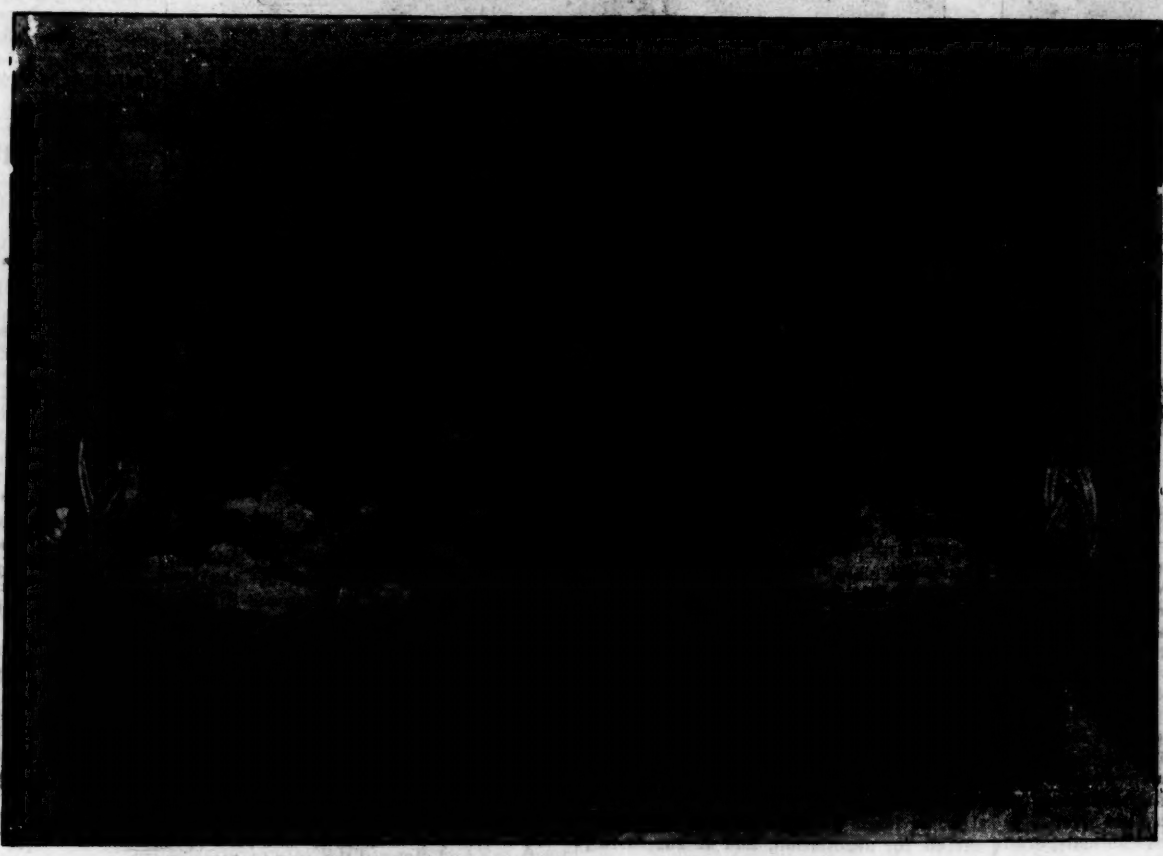
Cut off all blossoms the first year from the spring-set plants. Runners that are to be cut should be cut as soon as they appear, not after they have sapped the plants in making useless growth.

Keep the surface of the ground continually stirred to kill weeds and to conserve moisture. When runners start, place them so as to fill up the vacant spaces between plants. If they are liable to get too thick, cut off the surplus. For best results plants should be six to eight inches apart, at fruiting time, each way.

For largest and finest berries let only a few runners root, not over a dozen to each plant set, thus making a narrow matted row; then keep all other runners out. For best results they should never be allowed to get too thick.

After the ground has frozen solid, cover the plants with weed hay or straw; anything free from weed seed will do. Remove mulch as soon as growth starts in spring. B. KIRK.  
Tewksbury, Mass.

We had four cows at the Pennsylvania college farm giving as follows: 3000 pounds milk, testing 5.6 per cent., equal to 315 pounds butter; 6000, 4 per cent., 276 pounds butter, and 3000, 3.6 per cent., 100 pounds butter—all having same care and feed as a cost of \$40 per head. Is any one going to say that you can make a good cow out of a poor one by feeding her?—Prof. G. A. Smith.



SOME CHOICE THOROUGHBRED ANGORA KITTENS.

much-discussed political measures or half a dozen of them combined, and it is a project for which congressional support will be readily granted as soon as it appears that the people are deeply interested.

In some States better roads are not likely to come at all for the present without Government aid, while other States with more surplus income will build a good many roads according to present plans, one-half, more or less, of the total cost being levied on the towns. But with national aid the towns would at most pay not over one-quarter the total cost, while the quarter assumed by the State would not greatly affect State taxation. Government revenue shows a big surplus, and no new taxation would be needed for its part of the work. Surely no plan could be devised to distribute the burden of needed road improvement with greater evenness, smoothness and adaptation.

A Modern Dairy Barn.

The Dyer dairy barn was the result of an attempt to supply two very serious deficiencies of the Rhode Island State College. The hay, straw and fodder yielded by the college farm had to be stacked out of doors, and no dairy herd was kept because of the lack of a building in which to house the cows. The institution possessed various dormitories, laboratories and other buildings, and the problem was to secure, at a reasonable cost, a barn which should harmonize in architectural design and appearance with the other somewhat imposing structures (mostly built of stone), and yet fulfill economically the very practical purposes of sheltering a herd of dairy cows and furnishing storage room for hay, grain, straw and fodder. An appropriation was made by the State Assembly for the purpose, and it was decided to adopt the octagonal form of structure for the storage building as giving a great amount of economical storage space for the size of the building.

For housing the dairy herd an oblong structure was planned to connect with the octagon on its south side. The two structures combined to give a desirable architectural design and convenience in the storage and removal of fodder and in the feeding and management of the live stock. They were also planned so as to accomplish two other very important objects. First, to provide storage room for all fodder and grain in apartments away from the cattle. (The octagon can, by shutting the large double doors connecting it with the cattle section, be entirely cut off from the latter, which can then be fumigated or sprayed, if these operations ever become necessary.) Second, to arrange so that all of the manure and litter could be removed promptly from the building and applied directly to the land. There is thus no fermenting manure retained in the building.

The octagon is sixty feet in diameter and twenty-one feet in height to the plates. Every cubic foot of its interior space is available for the storage of hay or fodder. A circular steel track is carried around under the roof, attached to the rafters and

adequate sewer system, which takes all of the drainage and roof water and carries it, together with any seepage from the gutters, to a cistern situated about five hundred feet down the slope to the west of the building. This structure has a monitor roof, except in the middle where the granary is located in a second-story room. Here, over the south entrance and passageway through the cattle barn to the octagon, is provided ample room, furnished with bins for storing grain in large quantities. A stairway leads from near the octagon door to the granary above, and near the stairs is a water-closet with automatic discharge connecting with the sewer system already mentioned. On either side of the passageway are placed troughs for grain, connected by metallic chutes with the different grain bins in the granary above. An iron watering-trough is located conveniently on one side of the passageway. Large windows on the south side of the cow barn admit abundance of light. The sides of the monitor roof are mainly windows, which, when necessary, are opened by means of rods operated from the floor to provide ventilation. These windows also admit a large amount of light. Large doors are placed in the east and west ends of the structure, and a team can be driven through in front of the rows of stanchions from one end of the barn to the other.

On the north side of this structure are the east and west wings, which fill in the space between the cow barn and two sides of the octagon. The west wing has a lower floor than the main building and is used mainly for the storage of sawdust, which is used for bedding. At its west end stands the manure spreader into which the dung and soiled bedding can be dumped through a door behind it, opening directly from the cattle barn. The east wing is the only part of the structure which has a cellar underneath it. This room is provided with a strong plank floor, and has been used in the absence of other shelter, for a small flock of sheep, and some of the time for calves and yearlings, and for storage of straw.

The cellar is for the storage of roots. It has two entrances, one at the east end of the building, and one inside near the center of the cattle barn, both being provided with suitable stairways. The cellar is thoroughly underdrained and has a concrete floor.

The cows are fed hay, grain and silage upon the concrete floor in front of the stanchions. There are no mangers. There are no partitions between the stalls, and in every way possible corners and crannies where disease germs might gather are avoided.

The cow yards, two in number, are located in front of the barn, each extending one hundred feet to the south of the building, with a road to the south entrance, passing between them. Board fences extend for fifty feet from the building, on the east and west sides of the yards, for shelter. Worm-wire fencing is used for enclosing the rest of the yards, and suitable iron gates are provided. By opening the two opposite gates across the roadway and closing the gates at the end of the same,

Sorting Seed Corn.

I know of no better way to sort and prepare the seed corn than to place forty or fifty ears on some boards or tables and with all the tips pointing one way. Select an ear that most nearly represents the type you prefer. With this ear in your left hand go over all the ears on the board, and with the right make your selections. First discard those ears which have kernels unusually broad, long or thick; also those which are very narrow, thin or short. This is absolutely necessary before we can expect any planter to drop a uniform number of kernels in each hill.

Discard all ears with kernels which are shriveled or are too pointed, indicating low vitality and poor feeding value. The butts and tips should now be shelled off and the ears shelled as above described. But this is not all. This corn is not ready for the planter until it has been picked over by hand, removing the broken, rotten, discolored, irregular, weak and chaffy grains. This seems like a great deal of expense, but no farmer can afford to do less than this.

AMES, IA. PROF. P. G. HOLDEN.

Grass and Soil Fertility.

In a recent issue of your paper I observed notes from Prof. W. E. Spillman, in which he shows the distribution of hay, clover and green feeding material in this country. He found timothy and clover in the East, and alfalfa, barley and wheat in the West. He might have added wild oats in the West. Buffalo bunch grass in the central district, redtop, Johnson grass, Kentucky blue grass and many other kinds in the East and South. The facts are the Buffalo bunch grass, in some sections called Blue stem and in others called Bent, is the native grass of this continent. This bunch grass is found in every valley and hill in America. Away up the mountain side to the snow line bunch grass is found a foot high there.

Professor Spillman has found in the South, and he might find it so almost anywhere, that the time is not far distant when something will have to be done to improve the fertility of the soil. He refers to the shipping of cottonseed from the South to other sections, a practice which the growers can ill afford, as they need all the fertility at home. Illinois and Georgia are compared in the matter of fertility. There is an exactly reverse condition in the two sections. Illinois is almost a dead-land country, upon which the growing vegetation has grown, fallen and decayed for all time; and is now in hand to reproduce itself, while Georgia is a hill section and for all time has been worked until there is substantially nothing there but the worked subsoil.

What we now want to find out is how we are to continue growing large crops with our present exhausted facilities. That is what we must know sooner or later, or fail. We have but a limited supply of known fertilizing material; what then? Let some professor tell us if he can. Many of us have already found out that when we want grass we would better sow it, and when we want grain we would better sow that. We

Special Pig Feeds.

All sorts of topics work into the discussion at institutes, and questions a little out of the beaten track are advanced. Here is a bit of conversation on alfalfa, oilmeal and artichokes from a recent Ontario farmers' meeting:

Q.—What do you think of alfalfa as food for pigs?

A.—A very rich food, giving good results not only for pigs, but all classes of stock.

Q.—You say that oilmeal is valuable for young pigs, especially when fed with whey. How much would you give young pigs at weaning time, say eight weeks old?

A.—A good handful to a litter of eight to ten pigs.

Mr. Whately, Mount Elgin: I mix ten pounds of ground oilmeal to one hundred pounds of mixed meal. That would be about a day's feed for one hundred pigs from eight to twelve weeks old. I find it very useful, especially when feeding whey.

Q.—What are artichokes?

A.—F. C. Elford, Homesville: They are plants that look something like sunflowers. Their chief feeding value is in the tubers, which develop like potatoes.

Q.—How do you plant artichokes?

A.—The same as you would potatoes.

Q.—How long will they stay in the ground?

A.—I do not know; perhaps forever.

Q.—How do you harvest them?

A.—Let the pigs do it. They take all they can get, and there is still enough left to reseed the plot for the next year's crop.

Q.—How much can you grow per acre?

A.—From six hundred to two thousand bushels.

Q.—Where can you buy the seed?

A.—From any reliable seedman.

Q.—Do hogs like artichokes?

A.—Yes, they are fond of them and will do well upon them.

More About Cull Beans.

The kindly information regarding the unfavorable outcome attending the feeding of refuse beans to fattening hogs as given in a recent issue of the CULTIVATOR by J. J. H. Gregory is certainly quite the opposite of my ten years experience in this direction; and a more detailed account of the methods followed during that time may tend to illustrate my apparent success.

By referring to memoranda I find that on April 16, 1892, I sold ten pigs eight months old that averaged alive 237 pounds, at 6¢ cents per pound, and during the month of February last sold one litter of ten pigs six months old that averaged 146 pounds dressed weight, at \$3.25 per hundred. This included one, fifteen-month-old, that barely weighed one hundred pounds.

As nearly all of our crop of corn went into the silo, these pigs had no special care until about the first of December, when boiled refuse beans were added to their ration. From this time until they were disposed of, 13 bushels of beans and one bushel of small potatoes were boiled every other day; with this was fed twelve quarts corn and oatmeal, with bran, equal parts, mixed with their feed twice per day. To this was



## Moderate Trade in Vegetables.

The vegetable market is reported a little easier this week. Dealers say that the week preceding Easter is usually marked by rather light trade, but the demand usually picks up again after Easter. Hothouse stuff has been growing more abundant, and has been compelled to meet lower prices for Southern produce; on the other hand, the cloudy weather has tended to retard the ripening of tomatoes and cucumbers. Were it not for this fact the market would have been glutted; as it is, the prices have shown a moderate decline. Dandelions and native spinach have been abundant and prices are lower. The same is true of Southern best greens. Parsley has also been selling at lower figures. Cucumbers are off in condition in New York city, and Boston is likely to feel the effects before the end of the week.

The cold weather will delay the native asparagus crop, which otherwise would have been ready for market earlier than usual. Rhubarb is becoming very abundant and prices drop a point or two from week to week. Ordinary vegetables are mostly unchanged, but parsnips show a tendency to decline. But few squashes are in the market, marrows and turnips being practically exhausted. Hubbards have the field to themselves and bring high prices. The onion market is still in very bad shape, although some dealers say that the conditions are better for choice hard stock. A great many of the onions offered for sale are soft and sprouting. The lower grades are for sale at almost any price, and help to depress the general market. Potatoes are arriving in moderate quantities from new districts and quite freely from New York State and the West; the demand being only moderate, prices have ruled a little higher than reported last week. New potatoes from Bermuda and the South are becoming plenty, and help to depress the general market. Sweet potatoes are quoted at former prices.

## Beef Provisions Higher.

Beef has advanced somewhat along all grades, and the demand is good for the season. Beef arrivals for the week were smaller, being 155 cars for Boston and 150 cars for export, a total of 305 cars; preceding week, 148 cars for Boston and 54 cars for export, a total of 202 cars; same week a year ago, 136 cars for Boston and 188 cars for export, a total of 324 cars.

Pork provisions are about as last quoted. Receipts at local markets are light, but having increased somewhat at Western points, prices here have not advanced to any noticeable extent. Lard is slightly lower.

Boston packers have made an unusually small kill of hogs for the week. The total for the week was about 20,500, preceding week 23,500, same week a year ago 23,000. For export the demand has been heavy, the total value by Boston packers having been about \$294,000, preceding week \$185,000, same week last year \$102,000.

Hog packing at Eastern points, exclusive of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the past twelve months was 2,795,504, of which 1,702,190 were winter and 1,093,314 summer packed. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore received 1,845,735 during the year, of which 1,251,402 are credited to the summer and 594,333 to the winter season. The total Eastern packing for the year was 4,641,239, of which 2,953,592 were summer and 1,687,647 winter packed.

The movement of hogs has considerably increased, under some better conditions of road conditions in the interior. Total Western packing 350,000, compared with 280,000 the preceding week, and 315,000 two weeks ago, according to the Cincinnati Price Current. For corresponding time last year the number was 385,000, and two years ago 400,000. From March 1 the total is 1,430,000, against 1,700,000 a year ago—a decrease of 270,000. The quality of current marketings is mostly good.

Extra mutton and lambs bring good prices, reaching full quotations as given, but light-weight lambs do not seem to be wanted.

## Poultry and Eggs Steady.

The following special report is prepared by W. H. Ridd, Son & Co., Boston, under date of April 9: Receipts of fresh-killed poultry are quite light, as is usual at this season of the year. A few early broilers are coming forward, dressing from one to 1½ pounds each, which are in good demand, and bringing readily \$1 per pair for best stock. Fresh dressed fowl are quotable at 15 to 16 cents, with live fowl bringing almost the same figure. The Jewish feast days occur the present week, and the demand for such is always heavy at this time.

The present quotations are extreme and lower prices are expected with heavier receipts, although the prospects for the next few weeks are for unusually high prices for live fowl. So few soft roasting chickens are coming forward that there is hardly enough to establish quotations, but fancy stock would bring 24 to 25 cents per pound. The majority of stock shipped as roasters are too hard and bulky to be suitable for the trade, and are not in as good demand as old fowl. Spring ducks are arriving from nearby points, and the market fairly steady at 30 cents per pound. This price is extreme, and the tendency is for lower figures. Receipts of squabs are increasing, and \$3 per dozen an outside figure for birds dressing seven to eight pounds to dozen.

Eggs are bringing the lowest price of the year, and as many lots are now being placed in cold storage, it is anticipated that the market will hold steady for the balance of the month. Best storage-packed Western eggs are bringing 15 to 16 cents, with 17 to 18 cents an outside quotation for nearby stock. There is little difference in price at this season of the year, as all eggs are running fresh, but with warmer weather later in the season the tendency is for Western eggs to decline in price and nearby stock advance, prices drawing wider apart as the difference in quality increases. The low prices for storage eggs in years past are simply a matter of record, and with the continued increasing consumption and production, the market will not have the wide fluctuations in price which have been noticed in former years.

Receipts of eggs at New York are something enormous, last week exceeding by 5000 cases any week in the history of the Mercantile Exchange. Receipts last week amounted to 137,183 cases, which was ahead of week ending March 24, 1894; during that week 132,084 cases were received. These heavy arrivals have had apparently no effect on the market prices. The consumptive demand has increased wonderfully and receivers are no more than a day behind in getting out their arrivals. Buyers on the Mercantile Exchange, who represent dealers selling directly to retailers and consumers, have been buying liberally. Receipts on Tuesday of this week nearly equaled those of the record-breaking day last week, when something over 33,000 cases were received. Last Tuesday receipts were 32,446 cases, next to the highest ever recorded.

## Types of Cattle for Feeding.

The net results of beef cattle feeding depend considerably upon the kind of stock used. It counts on quality fully as much as on quantity.

At the Tennessee station satisfactory gains were made when suitable rations are used, even with native cattle. In six of the groups a gain of practically a pound and a half per day was made throughout the entire feeding period, a gain that would compare very favorably with that made by animals of better quality, but as these animals did not dispose of the flesh on these parts of the body where the most valuable meat is found and were coarser in bone and contained more offal, they did not take on the high finish of animals of better quality, nor does the meat bring such a high price because of the tendency of such animals to develop largely in the forequarters.

Most of the stock in the Eastern States is inclined to the dairy type, or is scrubby and not well suited for any purpose. For beef feeding, the first essential is to get good stock or at least to improve the ordinary stock by crossing with pure-bred sires of the beef breeds.

The illustrations of specimen animals fed at the Tennessee station show the general



A GOOD TYPE FEEDER, SHOWING PLENTY OF DEPTH.

difference between good and poor animals for feeding. The animal with wide-sprung ribs, full hindquarters and generous girth takes on flesh rapidly and puts the gain where it will do most good. The difference in price per pound between a "choice" steer and a "poor to prime" is a very important element of profit.

The need of improving common stock appears very plain at slaughtering time. In recent tests at a large number of abattoirs where many native cattle were handled, the average dressed weight was not over fifty per cent. of the live, whereas animals even tolerably well bred and fed should dress sixty per cent. This would amount to a loss of 96.2 pounds per head, which at a sale price of eight cents per pound means a loss of \$7.70 per animal.

In feeding cattle the object should be, especially if they are two-year-olds and at all thin, to get as much growth and development during the first two or three months of feeding, depending on the length of the feeding period and then to widen out the ration by increasing the proportion of corn meal, and later rapidly.

## A Revolutionary Episode.

BY BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.

It is very hard for us of the present day to think of the cruel fate of that elegant gentleman, Major John Andre, who, under the name of "John Anderson," suffered death as a British spy by hanging, without shedding a tear for his untimely death, and throwing the mantle of charity over a deed which, if it had been successful, might have plunged the colonies into a desperate state of despair, and indefinitely prolonged the war of the Revolution. If your readers who are interested in whatever befell this unfortunate man will read a novel called "A Great Treason," by Mary E. Hopkins, an English writer, who obtained the material of her story from documents in the British Museum, it will well repay them. The treason of Benedict Arnold forms the groundwork of this beautiful story—a treason so awful in contemplation that it can be read only with a shudder, as the mind conjures up what might have been the result to this country had the traitor succeeded in his diabolical attempt.

John Andre, the perfect gentleman and brave soldier, against whom no word of reproach was ever uttered, was born in London. He became, after some military exploits, an adjutant-general of the British army under Sir Henry Clinton, commander of the British forces in this country in the early days of the Revolution. Under the name of "John Anderson" he, Andre, conducted the treacherous negotiations with Arnold, for the surrender of West Point, with whom he had an interview in the woods near Stony Point. On leaving him Arnold gave him six papers, containing full information as to the state of the defenses at West Point, and also passes enabling him to return to New York. One Joshua Smith, who was not, however, in the plot, undertook to guide him by land a part of the way. Contrary to the express injunctions of Sir Henry Clinton, Major Andre adopted a disguise, and after Smith left him traveled alone toward the city, when he was stopped by three young men whom he supposed to be Tories, but who were, in fact, "oow-boys," or soldiers of fortune as it were, yet known to be patriots, to whom Andre innocently told that he was a British officer. They searched his person, and finding the treasonable documents in his boots, arrested him. He was tried by a board of fourteen American generals, found guilty of acting as a spy, and condemned to death and hanged upon the gallows. His body was buried near the spot where he suffered death, but in 1821 it was taken to England and interred in Westminster Abbey. His captors, John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wart, were rewarded by Congress with silver medals and an annuity of \$200 cash.

A GOOD TYPE FEEDER, SHOWING PLENTY OF DEPTH.



A POOR TYPE FEEDER, LACKING IN DEPTH.

Full information can be found in Sparks, who wrote a biography of Major Andre more than fifty years ago, as did also Winthrop Sargent in 1861.

The conception of this great treason, whereby one of the bravest officers in the British army suffered death, was the brain work of Benedict Arnold, a brave and reckless officer of the Continental army, but who, becoming dissatisfied with the treatment he received from his superiors, conducted himself so as to be repudiated by Washington, and finally made up his mind to enact a part similar to that played by General Monk in the restoration of Charles II. to the British Crown, for which he was rewarded with the dukedom of Albemarle. The American army, just before the treason of Arnold, was apparently on its last legs; it was half clad, half starved, the soldiers unpaid, and the Colonial money was almost, if not absolutely, worthless. This was Arnold's opportunity, and he took into his confidence Major Andre and an American Loyalist, Beverly Robinson, who were to act on the part of Sir Henry Clinton. By getting the Hudson river into the possession of the British, it was supposed that the American cause would become so hopeless that at least an opportunity would be offered for negotiation, and if successful, Arnold would have the credit of saving the colonies to the Mother Country, and consequently be liberally rewarded. To accomplish the desired end, he resorted to the blackest treachery. In 1780 he obtained command of West Point, for the very purpose of its capitulation to the enemy, but his scheme to restore America to her old allegiance was detected by the capture of Andre, and he fled to New York, a disgraced and hated traitor, afterward obtaining a brigadier-general's commission in the British army and a sum of money to replace the losses he is said to have incurred in the attempt to sell his country, besides committing numerous depredations on his countrymen. His life has been written by Sparks and Isaac Newton Arnold. Both writers have placed his great treason before the world in a most unenviable light.

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to relate some of the circumstances connected with the arrest of Major Andre, as shown in certain correspondence of the times in connection with his trial and execution as a spy. Although they are doubtless known to every schoolboy in the land, they have been brought up to lament the fate of this brave British officer and gentleman, as well as to turn with loathing from the name of Arnold, his betrayer, these old memories will bear repetition. That the execution of Andre was deeply deplored there can be no doubt. The condition of our army was such as to require his death, and there is no doubt of the sincerity of Washington's belief that Andre "was a spy, and justly amenable to death as such." His very judges bewailed the sad necessity which subjected him to a punishment which he subjected his many souls. So said a writer, and so in effect wrote Harry Lee, the celebrated partisan officer of the Revolution, then major and afterward lieutenant-colonel in the army, who delivered the oration upon the death of Washington. The subjugation of America by the surrender of West Point by Arnold was the object in view, and Sir Henry Clinton committed the management of the affair, so far as the British were concerned, to Major Andre, who, after the interview above described with Arnold, disguised himself in a country suit, leaving his regimental coat in the house of Smith, and then pushed for New York. When captured by the three young men, thinking them British soldiers, in his transport of joy, he discovered to them his real quality, which sealed his fate. He made every attempt on the virtue of his captors, offering as high as ten thousand guineas for his release, but without avail. After his arrest and sentence, Andre wrote to Sir Henry Clinton acknowledging the justice of his condemnation.

The American officer who had charge of Major Andre after his arrest was Major Benjamin Tallmadge, a graduate of Yale and a man of distinction in the army, and of the strictest integrity, who in 1833 wrote his recollections of the affair to Jared Sparks and Josiah Quincy. The house to which Andre was taken by Major Tallmadge on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 26, 1780, is still standing in the quiet village of Tappan, and is known as the Seventy-six House. It was here that Alexander Hamilton (then aide to Washington) and other American officers had an interview with the prisoner. It is believed that Washington never saw Andre, although he gave instructions to Tallmadge to treat the prisoner with all the lenity his situation would admit. Had Tallmadge been the officer in command when Andre was captured, Arnold would not have escaped to the sloop-of-war Vulture, then lying off West Point; but, unfortunately, so little did Colonel Jameson, the officer who received Andre from his captors, think of treason in the air, that he at once sent word to Arnold of the capture. The anxiety and agitation of Andre increased after his arrest in a remarkable degree, and on the afternoon of the day of the occurrence he called for pen, ink and paper, and wrote a letter to General Washington, dated Salem, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1780, in which he disclosed the fact that he was "Major John Andre, Adjutant-General of the British Army." This put a new face upon matters; so much so, that when he handed the letter to Tallmadge to read, the agitation of the latter was extreme, and his emotions wholly indescribable.

When Jameson's unfortunate letter reached Arnold he was breakfasting with two of General Washington's aides, and, knowing that Washington would soon be at West Point, he rose hastily from the table, and proceeded with all possible dispatch in his barge and directed the men to row him down the river; and there he sat, carrying a white flag in his hand, until they reached the sloop-of-war Vulture, which was the same vessel that had brought Andre from New York. Arnold had the meanness to cause the capture of these men, and they were held as prisoners of war by the British. Andre was then carried to West Point, and on the following day was taken down the harbor to Haverstraw. Of the fourteen officers who tried him the president was General Greene, acknowledged to be second only in ability and patriotism to General Washington himself. The sentence of the court was in the following words: "That Major Andre, Adjutant-General to the British Army, ought to be considered as a spy from the enemy, and that, agreeably to the law and usage of nations, it is their opinion he ought to suffer death." Tallmadge walked with him to the gallows, entirely overcome with grief, as he expressed it, that so gallant an officer and so accomplished a gentleman should come to such an ignominious end.

Major Tallmadge says in his recollections that he asked Washington if he would see the prisoner, to which the General answered in the negative. When Tallmadge first saw Andre in custody, the latter wore a shabby surtout over his other plain clothes, which he said he had obtained from Smith when he left with his regimental coat before alluded to. Tallmadge was a man of good intelligence and fine education, and the prisoner warmed toward him and opened his heart to him, but it was agreed between them that neither should put a question to the other involving a third party. Tallmadge wished to learn the details of the plot between Arnold and Sir Henry Clinton, but so nice was Andre's sense of honor, that after a period of fifty-three years Tallmadge could not bring to mind a single word said by Andre against the traitor, Arnold. In passing down the Hudson, the officer and his prisoner sat side by side, and Tallmadge asked Major Andre this question: "Had Arnold succeeded, were you to have taken part in the military attack?" To which the reply was: "Yes, I should have been at the head of a select corps, and the glory of the achievement would have been mine." He further said: "Military glory was all I sought, and the thanks of my general and the approval of my king were a rich reward for such an undertaking." Tallmadge jotted down these sayings, and said that Andre, had Arnold succeeded, hoped to have become a brigadier-general. Andre then asked Tallmadge his opinion as to what would be done with him; and the latter tried to evade it, and finding he could not, said: "I had a classmate in Yale College by the name of Nathan Hale, who entered the army with me in 1776. After the British troops had entered New York, General Washington wanted information respecting the strength, position and probable movements of the enemy. Captain Hale tendered his services, went to New York, and was taken just as he was passing the outposts of the enemy. Said I, with emphasis: 'Do you remember the sequel of this story?' 'Yes,' said Andre, 'he was hanged as a spy; but you surely do not consider his case and mine alike?' I replied: 'Precisely similar, and similar will be your fate!' Andre met his fate manfully, the only sufferer by the treas-

son of Benedict Arnold, if we except the outrages upon his countrymen.

Isaac Newton Arnold, in an article written as late as 1870, says that in 1781 Benedict Arnold, after committing as many depredations as he could upon his countrymen, Lord Cornwallis having then surrendered his army to Washington, sailed for England with his family. He had staked all, and lost all. "He knew no fear; he paced the deck of the packet and saw his native land disappear in the distance; his was the wreck of a once noble career, now the wreckage of a man of an aboriginal and galling enterprise." Lord Cornwallis was a fellow passenger with him across the ocean, Arnold, on arriving in London, was received with open arms by George III., and caressed by the ministers. Leaving upon the arm of Sir Guy Carlton, he was presented at court by Sir Walter Stirling, and was seen walking with the Prince of Wales (George IV.) in the public gardens. It must have been a suggestive spectacle to have seen Benedict Arnold, the greatest traitor the world ever saw, leaning upon the arm of the most illustrious man in England, who subsequently became king, Arnold seeking the aid of the latter to hide the lameness he had acquired from wounds received in fighting against the crown.

But through all he was not deserted by his wife, the beautiful Miss Shippen of Philadelphia. The fascination her beauty, her goodness and her grace exercised over all was not less marked in England than in America. She was said to be the "most beautiful woman in England," and our author says: "The Queen was so interested in favor of Mrs. Arnold as to desire the ladies of the court to pay much attention to her." She received a pension of £200, and her children £100 each. Arnold received something for his alleged losses, but not so large an amount as he had expected. It is significant that after his arrival in England he changed the family heraldic motto, *Gloria mihi cesum* (all I seek is glory), to *Nihil desperandum* (never despair), thus showing the indomitable energy of the man. But who of us would not have preferred to share the sad fate of Andre, than have lived as Arnold did, dishonored and degraded in the eyes of every loyal American?

## Literature.

Whoever wrote these letters, published as "The Letters of an Actress," has given us some interesting glimpses of a child's personality as revealed on the stage. It is to be wondered if these little folk have any child-life, and if they do enjoy any of the unconscious freedom which is natural to the child, when they are studying so early in life about the position of the hands and feet, or the graceful attitudes in which they must place themselves on the stage. These letters surely exhibit the fact that children are children even behind the footlights. The young lady begins to write home when she is playing "Little Eva," and she is curious over her mother's opinion of her stage picture. With all the unconscious vanity of childhood she writes, "Isn't my picture beautiful," and in another letter she narrates her trials with another young lady who is as ambitious as herself to star. "What do you think," she writes, "there is another child in it (a new play), and it is Mrs. Palmer's little girl Estelle, a white, fat, waxy thing, with hair like barley-sugar in ringlets, and a tiny nose and blue eyes—such a blue! I believe she is older than she says, and her mother fed her on ginseng to keep her little." Again the small, proud lady says: "The best of being an actress is that there's always something happening." That the misadventure very much grown up is shown by a sentence in a letter which reads: "You can tell the children that if they're not good and most obedient I shall put the money I meant for their presents into their savings-box instead. One thing I have learnt which I wouldn't tell any one but you, I'm not a real actress, like Aunt Gertrude, but I can imitate. I'm a born mimic. If I've once seen a thing done I can do it nearly as well, except when I have to be natural and sincere and touching. That's why I'm going for comedy more than pathos—not that any one knows but myself that all my emotions are false." The letters throughout rather bear out this assertion, as from childhood the actress does not complain of the emotional part as tiring her. Much insight into the life on the stage and off is given in these letters. In attempting to conceal her identity, the author robs her letters of the impress of the intimate life of a woman of the professional world. On the whole, the letters will afford plenty of entertainment, especially that part in which the child actress comments on her competitors and on her own personal charms. [New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co.]

After all these ages there is light, the light of scientific verification, and the future is disclosed to us as one which shall concern human beings who have grown wise enough in knowledge to be able to cast off religion, which "is an unfortunate habit of unfortunate organism with an unfortunate pedigree ground into conscientiousness by an unfortunate environment." At least we are thus informed by Mr. J. K. Haywood, a member of the New York bar, who has written at length on the subject, "Rebuttal of Spiritualism et al." Granting that this gentleman is honest in his views, yet one can hardly welcome them in a gracious spirit, for Mr. Haywood, in his egotism of proud conceit, is disgustingly satirical and slangy in his arguments. The opening chapter raises and discusses the subject of the mind. "What is the mind?" In the process of developing a logical conclusion to his question, the author expounds various theories of well-known psychological writers such as Kant, Richter, Herbert Spencer, etc. In meeting the expositions set forth by these men, Mr. Haywood evolves his basis for his own views. It is a clever manner of arguing to explain such statements of a famous author as will serve one's end, and in the refutation or agreement advance one's own creed. Doubtless the author of this weighty work on spiritualism is the possessor of a brilliant mind, but the illumination he has sent forth is of a particularly cruel white light, for it blinds where it should enlighten, and lightens where it should blind. The manner in which the problem of the soul life of man is treated throughout leaves one in doubt whether Mr. Haywood is exhibiting his sharp wit or is in earnest, honestly believing all he writes. One entertained no doubt of Col. Robert Ingersoll's statements for they were made with a dignity and with certain respect. Although the author refers frequently to Ingersoll, and seems to agree in many respects with him, yet the way in which he approaches and meets the religious tendency of the world is unfortunate. It is neither convincing nor interesting. We are told that if Adam never existed,

why then the "soul life" is a myth, for it all depends upon Adam, as in the garden God breathed into the body. He made the breath of life and Adam became a "living soul." Could there be a Being "who created his soul as a sensitive plate, threw it on a dunghill and then sent him to hell, because the photograph was not aesthetic? Why contend for design in evolution?" argues the author. Again, "the religious attitude is the spiritualistic product of sentiment developed through the ages in the presence of harmful forces." God, soul, and free will form the principal subjects of discussion. We are informed that we are only victims of cause and effect, that it is not our fault that we are the non-criminals instead of the criminals, and society has only the right to protect, but no authority to punish. To effect the foundation of ages is swept away from under our feet by one J. K. Haywood, and we are left weak and trembling on the "scientific verities" of evolution. Not always do we believe the evidence of our senses, our new support may be as strong as the advocate claims, yet it is clearly evident it is beyond our age. Critically, the book has little value. The coining of new words is done on the wholesale plan throughout, so that one almost needs a new dictionary, the reasoning process is much mixed, and the theories of various authors so confused that it is a work of art to discover the author's own conclusions. This style in which the book is written resembles a collection of lectures, the chapters having no connection save the commonness of being metaphysical discussions. Yet in all these old essays or chapters Mr. Haywood says some bright things and makes some forcible statements. The book will interest the looking for the kind of "light" which the author supplies. The book is to be classed with the other which seeks to destroy a man's faith. To some, life may be almost unbearable with God, but deprived of all divine support what would remain to satisfy, what has this man and others of his stamp to offer with his gloomy "scientific verification" creed? [New York: Peter Eckler.]

"Tito" is a story of Italy, and that fact alone will draw the reader's attention to Mr. William Henry Carson's latest novel. There are many inconsistencies in the plot, and Tito is a strange character of strange parents. It is the birth of this boy which furnishes the main working theme of the story. Bettina is a delicate Italian artist who lives with her aunt Malenotti, who sees in her niece all the life holds for her. Horace Vanburg, of fine aristocratic New York family, goes abroad to study art and he meets Bettina, to Mother Malenotti's disgust and intense hatred. The American has entered her paradise, and is carrying off her angel, so to say, some day he died for this deed, and also for his father's slight, the elder Vanburg refusing to receive or recognize Bettina. Tito's birth costs Bettina her life, and Mother Malenotti conceals the babe, saying the son was born dead. Horace Vanburg begins to pay the price when he meets Tito in New York searching for that father who left him nameless and made his mother a shameful thing. Thus had Mother Malenotti instructed Tito, and had Mother Malenotti's character, Tito, and Tito went to America. How Vanburg learns that Tito is his boy, and how Tito yields to his love for his father and does not carry out his vow, and how Tito saves Vanburg by effecting a reconciliation with his (Vanburg's) father, is narrated by the author. Mr. Carson has created some impossible situations, for one can hardly imagine how the lovely, delicate, sensitive Bettina could have had such relatives as Mother Malenotti, the most Italian character in the book. Mr. Carson has simply transported Americanized Italians to Italy, and in Bettina's case he has conceived a woman of fine aristocratic ancestry who is ambitious and has the artist soul, but she is essentially American. The story on the whole is sensational, but the moral is good. It is a book of passionate strife in life in which men and women are drawn by personal desire and selfish ambitions, which arouse revengeful purposes and malicious plots. There is a certain amount of advancement and the putting away of self for others. [Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Company, Price, \$1.50.]

## Gems of Thought.

....We are each of us individual color screens, and our characters are known by the color about or eliminate, and by what we receive and reflect.—Elizabeth S. McClure.

....Who blesses others in his daily deeds. Will find the healing that his spirit needs. For every dove that flies in other's pathway down, Confers its fragrant beauty on our own.

....Men have often looked for God's revelations of Himself through prodigies, by miracles, in written books. All that God, through outward media, could effect of self-revelation, was humanly done when the physical universe took shape. The moral and spiritual self-revelation of God must be through the spiritual substance of humanity.—Joseph May.

....Talent develops itself in solitude; character in the stream of life.—Goethe.

....I know not where His islands lift, Their fringed palms in air. I only know I cannot drift Beyond His love and care.—Whittier.

....Life is but the memories of yesterday, the duties of today, and the anticipations of tomorrow.

....We are farthest away from God when we cannot perceive him in our fellow-beings. The mirror of human nature is sadly blurred; but in the meanness and wickedness there are tokens of the divine childhood, occasional flashes of the Father's image through innumerable dials of evil. It is for us to draw a clear reflection of His truth our own lives before we judge others.—Lucy Lusk.

....You can not convince a man by beating abuse on him. A man who does not know how to learn from his mistakes turns the best schoolmaster out of his life.—Henry Ward Beecher.

....From purely selfish reasons it is better not to be impatient. The man who keeps sweet the self will keep or make others sweet around him. The man who speaks his mind freely when there's good wrong is taking a sure way to make things still more wrong. To be sure, the self-controlled, sweet-tempered man, whose presence clears the atmosphere and is itself a benediction, usually comes from a higher motive than a merely selfish one. But his refusal to lose his temper results in his favor as surely as flowers unfold in the rays of the sun.

....Be as a child and thou wilt understand children.—Elizabeth S. McClure.

....If God made no response except to perfect faith, who could hope for help? He is the God of sprouting seeds and little vital beginnings.—Mable Davenport Babcock.

....A man's pride is his hindrance to him; But he that is of a lowly spirit shall obtain honor.—Proverbs.

....The April skies are often seen As sending forth the bright sunbeams: As often too the dark clouds loom, Then gently falls the April shower. And this is life.—The sunbeam bright Is never constant to the sight; The clouds that gather in the sky Are never absent from the eye. This I resolved on—to run, when I came to go, when I can not run; and to creep, when I can not go.—Bunyan.



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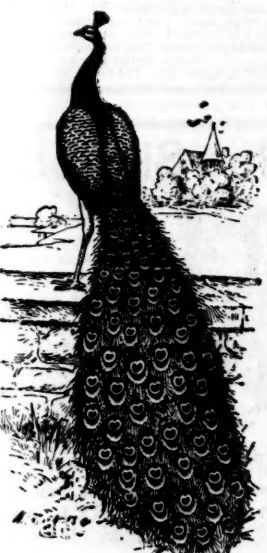
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## Poultry

## Profit in Peafowl.

Ornamental species are attracting more  
notice of late on account of the improved  
demand for such stock for parks and country  
estates. One of the most showy class of  
exhibits at the last Boston poultry show  
was a varied exhibit of peafowl, pheasants,



PEACOCK SHOWN AT BOSTON  
POULTRY EXHIBITION.

guineas, etc., by Otisville poultry farms, Whit-  
ney's Point, N.Y. The illustration herewith  
represents one of the most showy of Mr.  
Smith's peacocks. These fowls are man-  
aged by him after very much the same as  
turkeys, and he considers them very profit-  
able, the demand for breeding stock being  
fully equal to the supply.

## The Young Chicks.

Don't be in a hurry to feed the newly  
hatched chicks, no matter if they hatch  
rather unevenly. The ones first out will be  
all right for a couple of days at least. Their  
systems are full of yolk for some time, and  
too early feeding does harm rather than  
good. Have a little fine grit where they  
can find it as soon as they like.

Breadcrumbs soaked in milk are good for  
a start, but it is best to give them a scratch-  
ing food after a day or two. Millet seed or  
coarse oatmeal scattered in a good  
foot. They can be successfully raised with  
nothing but fine, dry grain, no soft food.  
But most growers prefer to give some soft  
food for variety. Unless there is plenty of  
grit, it will be necessary to use soft food,  
for the reason that coarse grain cannot be  
properly digested without plenty of grind-  
ing material.

Young chickens in coops or where the hen  
is confined do not usually get enough animal  
food. It is their natural reluctance, even  
more than grain, and nothing else will make  
them grow so fast. Milk not too old is the  
best form, but if enough cannot be had, fine  
meat scraps will be good, and are con-  
venient to use. Feed it with every meal.  
Hardly one farm flock in ten gets enough  
animal food to keep it growing at full  
speed.

The chickens should have time to get  
hungry. Don't have food where they can  
stuff themselves whenever they like and  
mope the rest of the time. Feed nearly but  
not quite all they can eat at a time, and at  
regular hours. Poultry specialists feed  
often, but on a farm in summer it is difficult  
to feed more than three times a day, and  
chickens will do very well on three meals,  
if at regular times each day.

If the coops are on grass sward and  
moveable, a shallow box of sand should  
be kept inside. A little trough for each  
coop is a great saver of the soft food, and a  
chick fountain is a convenience. If saucers  
and tins are used, a single float with a hole  
in the centre will keep the chickens out of  
the liquid.

G. B. FISKE.

## Food Cost of Eggs.

The Cornell Experiment Station of New  
York undertook the investigation of some  
farm-egg-production experiments last win-  
ter. The experiments began on Dec. 1 and  
continued seventeen weeks to March 29.  
There were 2133 hens and pullets included  
in the experiment.

The intention was to determine the food  
cost of eggs during the winter months. Re-  
sults were figured on the basis of each hun-  
dred hens, so as to make them planer.

The average of one hundred hens in  
seventeen weeks was 224 dozen eggs, at a  
cost of 161 cents per dozen. The average  
cost of food was 241 cents per each one  
hundred fowls, and the seventeen weeks

profit on each one hundred fowls was  
\$33.92.

According to this, the average earnings of  
one hundred hens for an entire year would  
be \$72.90; but as the hardest time of year  
was taken for the experiment, it is fair to  
conclude that one hundred good hens pro-  
perly cared for in New York State will pay  
the farmer cash for all food consumed and a  
profit besides of \$100 per year.

Although the average of eggs laid by each  
one hundred hens was 22.5 dozen, they  
varied from 9.3 dozen to 36.1 dozen. The  
food cost of eggs ranged from 8.7 cents to  
33.9 cents per dozen. The profits ranged  
from \$1.90 to \$62.10 per one hundred hens  
for the period of seventeen weeks. The  
hens that laid the most eggs produced them  
at the least cost per dozen. Those which  
laid the most eggs did not cost over much to  
feed.

The lot of pullets laying 36.1 dozen eggs  
cost the same to feed as a lot of hens that  
lay but 9.3 dozen eggs. In the results the  
pullets outlaid the hens, outranking them in  
profits, in some cases six and seven to one.  
A lot of White Leghorns made a total  
profit of \$6.88 for the one hundred hens in  
seventeen weeks. Three lots of White  
Leghorn pullets made profits amounting to  
\$38.77, \$43.98 and \$62.10. The entire experi-  
ment was in favor of early hatched pullets.

## Long-Haired Rabbits.

The beautiful Angora breed of rabbit has  
a long, silky fleece, slightly curling and  
glossy white. It is a much admired feature  
of pet stock shows, and its docility and  
beauty render it very popular with the  
children. The weight is about that of the  
common white breed. The Angora is a trifle  
delicate and needs ample room, dry quarters  
and some care in feeding to keep it in  
health and vigor. Inbreeding should be  
avoided.

## Horticultural.

## Hay Trade Fairly Active.

Conditions have not changed in a marked  
manner since last reported. The demand  
for best quality is still active at full prices,  
while the lower grades are fully as  
plenty as ever and sell with difficulty, and  
at irregular prices. Transportation on the  
highways and railroads is now improved,  
and this fact will tend to increase the supply  
if the demand warrants, so that dealers do  
not look for any special improvement in  
prices for the present, at least for the lower  
grades, but No. 1 and any hay are likely  
to be wanted at top prices whenever they  
can be obtained throughout the season.

Receipts at New York for the week were  
8100 tons, an amount about 3000 tons less  
than the receipts for last week, but the pro-  
portion of the new receipts is so largely  
lower grade that these are abundant and  
prices seem a little weaker, although  
nominal quotations are the same. Trade is  
considered rather light except for better  
grades. Rye straw is abundant and prices  
have not recovered from the recent drop, in  
fact, the tendency has been to lower quotat-  
ions for several weeks past.

At Boston the supply of low-grade hay  
has been increasing, and the market is  
almost glutted with this quality. Some has  
arrived in a damaged condition, particu-  
larly clover and clover mixed, having heated  
in the cars. These lots have a tendency to  
weaken the prices, but for standard lots of  
standard grades, quotations are practically  
unchanged from last week. The receipts  
for the week were 315 carloads, of which  
twenty carloads were for export, also twelve  
carloads of straw. These figures are about  
150 carloads less than the receipts at the  
same time last year, but the proportion for  
export this year is much smaller, so that  
the net available for home market is about  
the same. Rye straw is selling slowly at  
former quotations.

The Western markets, at Chicago, Cin-  
cinnati and Cleveland, report active mar-  
kets and rather light receipts, barely suf-  
ficient for the demand in some cases. Prices  
at these markets report firm. Southern  
markets also report receipts light and prices  
steady.

Following are the highest prices quoted  
by the Hay Trade Journal at leading mar-  
kets: Boston \$19.50, New York \$21, Jersey  
City \$21, Philadelphia \$20, Providence \$20,  
Brooklyn \$21, Buffalo \$17, Pittsburgh \$18.50,  
Kansas City \$12.50, Duluth \$12, Minneapolis  
\$12.25, Baltimore \$19.50, Chicago \$14.50, St.  
Louis \$16, Cincinnati \$17.75, Nashville  
\$19.50, Montreal \$9.50, Cleveland \$17, New  
Orleans \$20.50, Washington \$18.50.

## Grain Markets Weak.

Nothing of special importance has oc-  
curred to upset the grain markets, but the  
average of influences has tended to slightly  
lower prices. Wheat is a fraction lower.  
Corn and oats about one cent lower, corn  
meal lower in some markets and un-  
changed in others. Bran, shorts, mid-  
lings, cottonseed oil meals and similar  
products are all lower. Flour is unchanged.  
Dealers and experts seemed to expect a  
rather low level of prices to be main-  
tained for some time. The big crop pro-  
spected from the winter wheat areas exerts  
a depressing effect on the present market.  
The coming wheat crop is reported as in al-  
most perfect condition. Nothing but drought  
and too hot weather would seem able to pre-  
vent a heavy yield everywhere in the Ameri-  
can wheat sections. The foreign crop also  
promises well, the only unfavorable reports

coming from Russia. The Argentine Re-  
public has a great wheat surplus, and is  
this year taking the Australian market  
away from the United States, besides send-  
ing to Europe as much wheat as usual.

## Improved Apple Situation.

Receipts of apples are moderate and of  
better quality, and dealers think the condi-  
tion has somewhat improved. The improve-  
ment, however, is more in respect to quality  
of arrivals than to the price received. The  
market is not glutted with so many low  
grades of apples, ready to decay and which  
must be forced on the consumer at any price.  
The partial disappearance of these grades  
makes a better demand for the better qual-  
ities. A western Massachusetts grower, who  
takes great pains with his crop, producing  
a high grade, well-colored, well-sorted  
Baldwin, reports recent sales at \$3 per  
barrel. This is way above the ordinary  
market. York & Whitney report \$2.50 as  
the top price for best Maine Baldwins.  
The average lots of apples, mostly Bald-  
wins, quote at \$1 to \$1.75. Russets are in  
somewhat better demand, and reasonably  
good lots bring \$1.50. The Southern trade  
is about over, as dealers think it is becom-  
ing too late in the season to ship safely,  
except a few lots of Ben Davis and Russets,  
which will stand transportation at this  
season of the year, for a short distance.

The foreign market is almost done. Nothing  
but Ben Davis and Russets will stand  
transportation so late in the season, and  
these are sent in small quantities. The  
situation in Liverpool and London is steady  
improving, and dealers say such lots as  
are shipped now are likely to meet a favor-  
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to the top price for best Maine Baldwins.

The New York market is reported as  
irregular on account of the wide range in  
quality. Lots which are in very poor shape  
are keeping are still sold at low prices, but  
fancy fruit shows a tendency to advance.  
Most, though not all, of the top-price lots  
come from cold storage. A New York  
dealer talks interestingly through a recent  
interview, published in a New York daily  
paper, the subject being "Cold Storage."

"The freezing houses have made it possi-  
ble to have perfect apples the year round.  
Not only have they done this, but they have  
completely revolutionized the trade in the  
fruit, and transformed the orchard indus-  
try from a losing venture to a most profit-  
able one. At one time owners of orchards  
would hardly go to the expense and trouble  
of picking their crops from the trees on  
account of the ruinous prices prevailing,  
and the perishable nature of the shipments.  
"In those days thousands and thousands  
of barrels of choice apples were allowed to  
rot on the ground after a few had been  
gathered for elder purposes and home use,  
and even when the fruit was gathered, it  
was often sold for a pitifully small sum to  
preserving concerns."

"But all this is now changed. The ability  
to preserve the fruit for future demand has  
made the crop a valuable one, and very few  
choice apples are wasted these days.  
Throughout the State of Oregon, which  
seems to be very favorable to the growth  
of apples, and from where we now get the  
choicest varieties, large orchards have been  
planted in the past few years, and the  
freezing process from that State is steadily  
increasing. All fall shipments of apples  
from the West to commission men in New  
York and other large cities are now made  
with the proviso that if the market is glutted  
and they cannot be disposed of immediately  
at fair prices, they shall be placed in cold  
storage to await a more favorable market."

"The great number of apples placed in  
cold-storage warehouses do not begin to  
come into the market until after the Christ-  
mas holidays. The less hardy varieties are  
sent out about then—those that will not  
keep for any great period even under  
the freezing process. From then on the  
warehouse send out just enough to  
keep the markets steady. Just now there  
is a general cleaning out, and the apples  
are coming into the market very fast, but  
at that, some very choice varieties admit  
of carrying over until early in July, and the  
rest of the warehouse stock will be out of  
the way by the time the earlier varieties of  
the new crop are ready to ship, thus assur-  
ing us of apples at all seasons of the year."

"Any extra preparation needed for the  
freezing process? No, not particularly.  
Possibly a little more care in picking and  
packing to avoid bruising. The apples are  
placed in the cold-storage rooms in exactly  
the same barrels and boxes in which they  
are shipped from the grower, without the  
removal of a barrel-head or box-lid. The  
temperature is kept constantly at 32°, and  
it is a pretty safe assertion that any apples  
going into the warehouses in perfect condi-  
tion will appear so when displayed for sale  
on their appearance in the markets."

The total apple shipments to European  
ports during the week ending April 4 were  
23,396 barrels, including 4081 barrels from  
Boston, 9405 barrels from New York, 7603  
barrels from Portland, 840 barrels from  
Halifax and 2407 barrels from St. John. The  
total shipments included 14,034 barrels to  
Liverpool, 5777 barrels to London, 3289  
barrels to Glasgow and 1416 barrels to  
various ports. The shipments for the  
same week last year were 2719  
barrels. The total shipments since the

opening of the season have been 2,446,898  
barrels, against 1,790,814 barrels for the same  
time last year. The total shipments this  
season include 805,481 barrels from Boston,  
685,842 barrels from New York, 319,155 bar-  
rels from Portland, 476,756 barrels from  
Montreal, 74,496 barrels from Halifax and  
74,963 barrels from St. John.

## Over-Watering Plants.

It is not easily understood by some that  
plants can be over-watered. But the fact is,  
they may be literally drowned—and this  
often happens.

The position of water in the life-workings  
of a plant is chiefly that of carrier—it is  
taken up by the roots, carries food to all  
parts of the plant and mostly passes off into  
the atmosphere through the leaves. This  
routine is necessary—without it growth  
cannot be made, while a surplus of water  
brings decay of the parts in touch with the  
excess.

The times when over-watering is most  
possible are when a plant is without leaves,  
dormant or nearly so, and water cannot be  
used speedily; when the soil is heavy and  
does not give up the moisture quickly; when  
a plant has been recently transplanted and  
new feeding fibres have not been formed to  
take up the moisture; and when evergreens  
are in question, the leaves of which do not  
pass the water so readily.

House plants may suffer for lack of regu-  
lar watering if the atmosphere be warm; or  
they may have too much water if the con-  
ditions are as described.

Transplanted plants like moisture to  
give them a start, and usually take a thor-  
ough soaking; but that once is all that is  
needed, and that the plant can well stand.  
Just a little of forethought and study are  
needed to make evident a plant's needs  
and its limitations; and there is really but  
little excuse for over-watering, yet strange  
to say it is a more common occurrence than  
many would suppose.—Floral Life.

## Good Orchard Treatment.

Twenty loads of good stable manure had  
been added along in November, had been  
plowed and then rye had been sown. Early  
in the spring, before the rye had grown  
ripe, it was plowed under. The ground  
then was disked after each rainfall. The  
rains ceased about May 1. The disking  
was continued, only enough to keep the  
crust broken after every rain. At the end  
of the drought, Aug. 1, there was 16½  
percent of moisture in the first fifteen inches.  
I sampled an orchard that had not had that  
treatment, and the percentage of moisture  
on the first fifteen inches was 9½. I  
believe the humus was more than  
half to be credited for saving that  
moisture. What does that much mois-  
ture mean to us? It means almost two  
inches of rainfall. Corn cannot grow—at  
least in my experience it cannot mature—  
when the moisture falls to 3½ per cent. on  
the best soil, and on clay soil cannot grow;  
with moisture at 12½ per cent. the corn  
would be absolutely dead. Soils contain  
about twenty per cent. of moisture when  
they are in good tillable condition; so this  
soil was in first-class growing condition for  
crops. In sampling I could scrape off the  
soil and roll it into mud balls; that shows  
you something of the value of vegetable  
matter in the soil.

PROF. J. W. CLOTHIER,  
Cape Girardeau, Mo.

## Plant More Fruit Trees.

Because a man is not young, is it any  
reason why he should not be planting fruit  
trees? I believe not. As long as a man  
lives, I think he should plant an occasional  
tree, even if he does not care to set a whole  
orchard, which in some cases he should do.  
He has received the benefit from some one's  
planting, and why should he not plant for  
some one else, even if he does not live to eat  
of the fruit.

So long as he lives on the farm he should  
take an interest in its beauty and useful-  
ness. Instances are published where men  
have made considerable money from or-  
chards set by them after fifty years of age,  
and why shouldn't they reasonably expect  
to eat fruit from trees set then or after?  
New Hampshire. F. H. DOW.

THE CREAM SEPARATOR.  
Its Remarkable and Constantly Increasing  
Sale.

The advertisement of The De Laval Com-  
pany in this week's issue gives a very inter-  
esting and imposing array of the prominent  
users of the De Laval machines and cer-  
tainly constitutes a splendid testimonial to  
these machines, which were the first to be  
introduced, and which their enterprising  
makers have ever kept well in the van in  
this important industry.

The most remarkable development in  
dairying in recent years, if not in all its  
history, has been the centrifugal cream  
separator. The application of mechanical  
force to the separation of cream has worked  
several evolutions within the past twenty  
years in this branch of agriculture, each of  
the greatest importance both to purchaser  
and consumer.

After ten years of experiment by different  
persons Dr. De Laval of Sweden perfected  
the first practical separator in 1879, the in-  
troduction of which followed in America  
about 1883. The first machines were of  
power types for factory or creamery use,  
intended for separation of the milk gathered

together at the factory. This worked an  
evolution in the system then obtaining of  
raising the cream in cans or pans on the  
farm and delivering the cream only to the  
factory. The new method of centrifugal  
separation saved on an average as much as  
twenty-five per cent. of the butter fat which  
went to waste in the old way.

Some five years later the first hand  
machine was perfected and introduced by  
the De Laval Company, but was limited in  
capacity and rather heavy and tiresome of  
operation. Still the advantages of the  
separator were so great that it attained  
quite a large sale in dairies where cream or  
butter was sold privately and there was  
more profit in this than in turning it over to  
the factory for co-operative production.

In 1890 Baron von Bochtolsheim, a Ger-  
man, worked another evolution in the sepa-  
rator by putting a system of discs or  
closely fitting cones into the separating  
bowl, which gave to a bowl of any given  
size very much greater capacity than before,  
and at less speed, at the same time enabling  
even more complete separation than the  
earlier machines. This invention too came  
into the hands of the De Laval Company  
and was perfected by them.

With the help of the so-called "disco"  
construction and still further improve-  
ments, mostly by Americans, the sale of  
cream separators has enormously increased  
throughout every country in the world in  
which dairying is practiced, and today cen-  
trifugal separation of cream is almost uni-  
versal. The sale of De Laval machines  
alone is said to approach five hundred thou-  
sand, while a great many have been sold by  
other concerns, which by the expiration of  
their patents have been enabled to take up  
the manufacture of modified types of the  
separator. In illustration of what the De  
Laval Company is doing over three thou-  
sand men are employed in their American  
and European factories, and it is said as  
many more are engaged in the production  
of parts and supplies for their machines.

Another evolution is now taking place in  
that the farmer is going back to the home  
separation of his cream and delivery of the  
cream to the factory, just as was the case  
when him when the separator was first in-  
troduced. Many advantages are found in  
this system. The cost of hauling to the  
factory is much less by reason of the bulk  
of cream being only about one-sixth that of  
the milk, while at most seasons delivery  
need not be made but every other day or  
twice a week instead of every day as with  
the milk. Then the skim milk is had im-  
mediately after separation when still warm  
and sweet and in its best condition for feed-  
ing, while much of its value is lost in the  
condition that it comes back from the fac-  
tory. This new evolution of practice is as  
yet mainly confined to the Western States,  
where distances from the factory are  
greater, but is gradually working its way  
into Vermont, Michigan, Ohio and other  
Eastern States, and the tendency is, no  
doubt, strongly in its direction everywhere.  
In fact, it is reported that two concerns  
alone—one in Kansas and one in Nebraska—  
have each contracted for at least 5000  
De Laval machines during the present year,  
after having put out almost as many before.

Henry Stevens of Laconia, N. Y., an exten-  
sive breeder of fancy stock, recently paid \$4000  
for a nine-week-old bull calf from the Brother-  
hood Stock Farm. The mother of the calf is Sadie  
Vale, a champion holder of the world's seven  
and thirty-day records for milk and butter pro-  
duction. The sire is Berly Wayne, a prize-winning  
bull. This calf was born on Jan. 23, and the price  
paid is believed to be the largest amount ever  
paid for a nine-week-old animal.

It is announced that 150 acres of grape-  
vines will be planted during the coming season  
in the vicinity of Dowagiac, Mich., and many  
acres more in various parts of the State. The  
lower peninsula of Michigan is admirably  
adapted to the business of grape growing. It is  
most entirely surrounded by the largest bodies  
of fresh water in the world, and dotted every-  
where with small lakes, with a fertile soil and  
comparatively level surface, the region lies in  
the latitude of the most successful grape culture. Its  
vineyard acreage is increasing from year to year,  
and will some time be a formidable competitor in  
the market.

The Massachusetts legislative committee  
on agriculture met Monday afternoon and voted  
to report a bill appropriating \$250,000 for the ex-  
termination of the gypsy moth. The bill has not  
yet been drafted, but will provide that the ex-  
penditure shall be by the State board of agri-  
culture and that it shall be spread over the next  
three years. One of the provisions of the bill  
will be that 20 per cent. of the cost of the exter-  
mination shall be repaid to the State by the cities  
and towns in which the money is spent.

Merino sheep breeders of Vermont are still  
enjoying quite a boom, owing chiefly to the  
foreign demand. A recent consignment of choice  
animals shipped from Addison County sold at  
prices ranging from \$80 to \$200 per head. With  
the close of the Boer war the market for breeding  
sheep in South Africa took on new activity.  
During the past year in the vicinity of 1000 choice  
fancy bred breeding animals have been shipped  
to Durban, Natal, and other large consignments  
will leave in a short time. Australian markets  
are also paying fancy prices for Vermont breeders  
sheep, and several shipments have already been  
made to that country. Secretary Ira L. Hamlin

of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders Associa-  
tion states that there is a marked increase in  
regulation of breeding animals, as the foreign  
markets are demanding that all animals have a  
sworn pedigree.

Work at the Swanton (Vt.) Hatchery is  
being pushed preparatory to the sailing of fish.  
The capacity of the hatchery is to be increased  
nearly double its present output, and a gang of  
men under charge of E. N. Carter, superintendent  
of the United States Fish Hatchery at St. John-  
bury, is rushing things along. Large crates or  
pens have been made at the mouth of Forge  
brook and will be floated down the river to the  
fishing grounds to be used as sort of stockade to  
hold the fish. United States Fish Commissioner  
John W. Titcomb, with the Vermont commis-  
sioners, made the transfer of the property which  
the State recently sold to the Government. It is  
expected that the Government will eventually  
make the hatchery permanent.

California fruit growers have organized a  
general agency to handle the fruit formerly  
shipped by the fruit exchange and by outside  
parties. It is not intended to make any change  
in prices or to influence the market, but simply to  
so place the oranges that no market will be  
glutted, the ultimate object being to sell the fruit  
on the spot.

Canadian import figures indicate that the  
manufactures and merchandise of the United  
States are popular with the people of Canada.  
The statistical statement of Canadian commerce,  
just received by the Treasury Bureau of Statis-  
tics, covering the commerce of the seven months  
ending with January, 1903, shows that Canada  
imported from the United States during that  
time \$67,000,000 worth of merchandise, against  
\$22,000,000 worth from the United Kingdom and  
\$21,000,000 worth from all other parts of the world.  
In other words, the United States supplied fifty-  
six per cent. of the imports of Canada in the  
seven months ending with January last; the  
United Kingdom supplied twenty-seven per cent.  
and the remaining portions of the world seventeen  
per cent. This large importation from the United  
States by Canada is especially interesting, in  
view of the fact that the Canadian tariff permits  
the introduction of products from the United  
Kingdom on payment of only two-thirds the duty  
which goods from other parts of the world, in-  
cluding the United States, must pay.

The German agricultural party intends to  
revise the scheme for a continental customs  
union against American goods at the interna-  
tional agricultural congress, which will be held  
at Rome April 13-17. A leading member will  
move that the continental States make new  
treaties among themselves giving special favor  
to European goods against American goods, and  
also British goods, which fall under the ban be-  
cause of the action of Canada and the South  
African colonies in favoring British goods. The  
motion will provide that the importer must prove  
that goods are of European origin, whereas a  
lower duty will be collected than would be the  
case were they of non-European origin.

Governor Bachelder of New Hampshire  
gave audience Tuesday to a delegation of farmers  
and stock breeders from Weare, who asked for  
his intercession with the National Government  
in stopping the slaughter of cattle and other farm  
animals on account of the foot and mouth disease.  
The governor promised to communicate at once  
with Government authorities.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders  
of the American Beet Sugar Company in Jersey  
City Tuesday, the old board of directors was re-  
elected. President Henry F. Oxnard said that  
the company had passed through a crucial year,  
and that the company had indicated a capacity  
to earn money under conditions the like of which  
had never prevailed before. The great suga-  
r-producing countries of Europe had united to  
abolish export bounties, and the effect had been  
to advance the price of sugar. The quantity of  
sugar produced by the company was 110,880,000  
pounds, which was beyond all expectation.

A Chicago dispatch states that the demand  
from the East this week has been remarkably  
good for all fresh milk cows and forward spring-  
ers. Dairymen in the vicinity of Buffalo, Cin-  
cinnati and Brook have had urgent orders for all  
the good cows available, and local dealers have  
not been able to secure as many as were needed.  
Prices have ruled high, and are at the highest  
point of the season. Several choice cows sold at \$50  
to \$60 and earload lots went at \$45 to \$50. There  
was also a brisk inquiry for the secondary grades,  
which sold mainly at \$40 to \$45, but it is common  
kindness to go on the basis of what they were  
worth as butcher stock. Dealers say that the  
prospects are that the demand will be very good  
all spring.

The number of infected herds reported in  
New Hampshire during the week is eleven, in-  
cluding about ninety cattle. All are in the sec-  
tion covered by two counties. No case of the  
foot and mouth disease have recently been found  
outside of New Hampshire. The last herd at  
Watertown, Mass., have been cleaned and the  
work of disinfection is nearly over.

## GRAVES' MANGE CURE

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and  
Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are  
subject to can be cured by this  
valuable remedy. Also

## GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP

For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats  
and Horses. Sure to kill them quick.

No. 11 PORTLAND STREET  
Boston, Mass.

Philander Williams,  
Taunton, Mass.

Originator and Breeder of the Celebrated Au-  
crat strain of

## LIGHT BRAHMAS

Also Breeder of

## DARK BRAHMAS,

BUFF AND WHITE COCHINS,

Buff and Silver Wyandottes, Buff and

Black Cochins Bantams, Golden

Schbright Bantams and Yellow Fantail

Pigeons.

Large profit in raising An-  
goras. Finely bred females  
produce more dollars than  
any other stock. One aver-  
age is fifteen per year.  
See our illustrations and great  
new. Circular free.  
WALTON RIDGE FARM  
Box 225, Boston, Mass.

## POULTRY KEEPING.

HOW TO MAKE \$500 A YEAR  
KEEPING POULTRY.

A 48-Page Illustrated Book, Telling  
How to Do It, and All About Pro-  
fitable Poultry Raising.



# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

TELEPHONE NO. 2767 MAIN.

How the May flowers will come up?

The foul strike rule seems likely to be ruled out.

Revere apparently feels the need of reviving the ducking-stool.

If you want to know whether you're on the voting list—why, ask the policeman.

John Brown's cottage has been destroyed by fire, but what difference does that make to his soul?

If a recent bill becomes a law, every young woman who is caught with a bird on her bonnet will have to prove that it is there for scientific purposes.

Isn't it rather surprising that the publishers of Herr Heyerlein's little book "Jena and Sedan" didn't capture a letter from Admiral Dewey and use it as a preface.

Dr. Grenfel certainly deserves all the assistance that can come to him—even if contemporary does picture his errand in Boston as rousing men and women "to hold up their hands."

In suggesting a likeness between modern civilization and an extra large Belshazzar's feast, Dr. Lorimer rather overlooks the fact that there are still a good many saving millions of us who don't care for terrapin.

If the "polyglot Bulgarian" who arrived on the New England is a thorough master of his collection of languages, he comes almost in the nick of time to help a lot of sturdy young Americans capture their A's.

When a man wants to build a bay window out over the sidewalk, we fear he will find small comfort in Mayor Collins' suggestion that there is plenty of space in eastern Massachusetts. It's a long way off to move a house.

A recent reformer says that "American civilization is like a pie. The top crust—the four hundred—is steeped in champagne, while the bottom is soggy with beer." We are very sorry for any person who has this idea of a pie.

The Rev. Dr. Haldeman is frankly incensed at the Rev. Dr. Funk's interesting story of psychic manifestations. Evidently Dr. Haldeman believes in ghosts; but not in such ghosts as a Christian minister should care to associate with.

Although there are no available statistics, we imagine, when a body of police make an unsuccessful raid, that the game of checkers is more often interrupted than any other. But why not Tiddly-winks? That would be even more ironical.

"Surely," says the St. Louis Globe, "the open-work stockings that prevailed last summer have already been revived, for one sees them every day upon the street, even in chilly weather." Close observers pretend to have noticed the same phenomena in Boston.

It seems a pity to have one's enjoyment of a good mummy spoiled by the discovery of a Parisian factory especially devoted to manufacturing them. In fact, it even introduces an element of discord into the relations that have so happily existed between us and our Colonial furniture.

The recent cold snap appears to have caused less injury than might have been supposed. Buds not having developed to any great extent were able to endure the freezing temperature fairly well. In sections where cherry trees were in blossom it is as yet too soon to determine the extent of damage.

Apple shipments for the year have been fully three times those of last year, and plenty more still in storage. Were it not for this foreign outlet, the situation that would have prevailed in the home market may be imagined from the wretched conditions noted when the British markets were oversupplied for a few weeks at a time.

After something of a deluge of celebrities, Indiana is now adding variety to the list by producing a man whom the doctors say will live to be two hundred years old. The assumption is based on the moderation with which he has lived twenty-five years already and reached only the development of a boy of five. But suppose he gets the measles?

It is hinted that the coming Chicago newspaper, owned, edited and managed entirely by women, is to have a Man's Column, and perhaps even a department of beauty hints for sterner readers. Undoubtedly, this would amuse the sterner sex; nor would the world be any the wiser concerning those who mocked in public, and then tried a hint or so in private,—just out of curiosity, you know.

Nothing especially alarming has occurred in regard to the cattle epidemic. Cases during recent weeks have been wholly confined to the two New Hampshire counties where the late outbreak began, and the number of infected herds discovered during the past week is less than a dozen. At the office of the United States Cattle Bureau in Boston it was stated that there is no truth in the report of an outbreak in New York State.

Oleo seems to be growing unpopular according to reports of revenue tax paid. It appears that the amount taxed has shrunk from seventy-four million to six million pounds during the past eight months. Although these figures do not agree with claims made that sales have vastly increased, the facts as stated, unless the oleo people have found some unlawful way to avoid the tax. It is probable that much of the decrease is owing to the growing competition of renovated or process butter.

American meat exporters are hard hit by the new German laws, which for pork products require three inspections with expensive microscopic examination. This practically kills the trade and is also a hardship on the German working classes which have been accustomed to using American shoulder pieces and hams. German legislators, in their zeal to protect home interests, seem to have overdone the matter, and the discontent of the meat-eating public is likely to force some relaxation of the new regulations. It is thought that the beef trade with Germany, although greatly hampered, will be able to continue.

The latest butter swindle is the same old-fashioned imitation of the unadorned sweet cream butter much sought by Jewish consumers. The fraudulent product is made from pig lard and other low-grade butter, which is melted, churned with milk and sold as butter from fresh cream. It is soft, watery stuff and is not stamped as "renovated." Hence the Government revenue agents propose to make the business very unpleasant for the dealers in Chicago and elsewhere who have been selling this stuff, one-third water and two-thirds swindle, at fancy prices. The endless ingenuity of the butter fakirs is worthy a better cause.

Nut culture has enjoyed vigorous promotion for a dozen years past, and the large varieties of chestnuts have usually been considered the most promising branch of the specialty. Yet the number of profitable chestnut orchards remains very few as shown by a recent census. Profitable groves seem rather more numerous than orchards. Groves are made by grafting the sprouts in forest land, while orchards composed of nursery trees are started in the same manner as fruit orchards. The most serious drawbacks are fire thieves and the weevil. The leading varieties of chestnuts, too, all seem to have defects. The Japan sorts are considered poor in flavor; the Nambo is claimed to be a shy bearer, while the Paragon is difficult to harvest because the burrs fail to open. Still there are a few profitable orchards and groves reported, and what can be done by some should soon be accomplished by many. Nut culture is very much of a specialty, and its mastery requires time and experience. While present results afford no ground for a boom, there is sufficient encouragement for careful, progressive experiments.

## Dairy Markets Firm.

Several lines of high-grade, fresh-made butter show advance of a fraction of a cent per pound, and the general situation is firm on account of light receipts.

Demand, although not very brisk, is sufficient to take care of stocks on hand. Storage stock is pretty well cleaned up, and the market depends practically on new receipts for the best class of trade. There is some demand for inferior grades, but not enough to raise prices. Dairy butter made from new spring milk is selling readily at top quotations, while print and box goods are in fair demand. The foreign markets are reported unchanged.

Chapin & Adams: "The market is firm on choice grades, the receipts being light. Undergrades remain unchanged. The Boston market is now more dependent than formerly on the markets of New York and the West. When we obtained the bulk of our supplies from the North, our prices did not necessarily follow other markets, but now that we receive so much Western butter, a shortage at Chicago and other Western receiving points affects all Eastern markets to some extent. This is the real explanation of the present situation. Our dealers are obliged to pay Western prices or they cannot get the goods."

The market at New York has been rather steadily supplied, but weakness is reported. Receipts of 1981 packages, and Western goods were said to be coming forward more promptly. The active demand has likewise increased the shipments of nearby makers, so that the tendency appears in the direction of an increased supply. So far all arrivals have been readily taken up at quotations, the demand being reasonably active. A few extra fancy lots have sold at 24 cents, but the prevailing price for choice goods is 23 cents. Other lots, and these are very numerous, are sold at 22 cents, 21 cents, 20 cents, and 19 cents. Storage creamery butter brings 19 cents, such stock being rather scarce and offered in small lots.

Reports from Montreal allege that contracts have been made for the whole of the April output at all the way from 12 1/2 to 13 cents. A few mention higher prices, and a dealer in the city mentions lower ones, both doubtless in their own interests. At any rate, there is no cheese in Montreal for sale, and no word of everything offering is taken eagerly and forwarded to England as rapidly as possible. Every factory throughout Canada, which is equipped for export, will turn out nothing but that product all spring. Montreal prices on a basis of what is being paid in the country, would not be less than 13 to 13 1/2 cents.

The consumption of butter in the United States, according to the census report, of the production of butter and the population, for the years 1890-1900, has not varied materially. For the year 1890 the figures show at 18.7. Going into details and using the figures of the production of butter on the farms, in the factories and urban dairies, including the imports excluding the exports left for home consumption 1,474,477,749 pounds of butter, which divided by the 76,212,163 people gives to each a little 19 pounds per capita. Upon the same basis, the consumption of cheese about 3.3 pounds. These figures seem low, particularly on cheese, when the high standard of living in the country is compared with the European countries.

Great Britain consumes about twenty-five pounds of butter per capita and eighteen pounds of cheese. This increased consumption by our British cousins comes not so much from direct eating of bread and butter, but because of the large amount used in manufacturing and cooking, the biscuit trade using large amounts in addition to the confectionery trade.

A Washington dispatch says: "Although it was argued at the time the oleomargarine act was under consideration in Congress that the tax of 10 cents a pound imposed upon the product colored in imitation of butter would not injuriously affect the industry, the claim of the opponents of the law that it would be realized. The official statistics given out by the commission of internal revenue show that, although the tax on the uncolored product was reduced from 2 cents to one-fourth of a cent a pound, the revenue derived during the eight months ending Feb. 28 last was only \$124,909, compared with receipts of \$1,463,832 during the corresponding period of the previous year under the old law. (The total receipts from oleomargarine under the new law during the eight months was \$238,538, compared with \$1,906,461 during the corresponding period under the old law.)"

The revenue collectors have found that the consumption of oleomargarine under the new law is less than one-twelfth what it was under the old law. In the eight months last mentioned only six million pounds were taxed, while under the old law 74,000,000 pounds were taxed. Naturally the number of retailers proportionately decreased.

Receipts at New York for the week, 617,228 pounds of butter, 1743 boxes of cheese and 68,437 cases of eggs, against receipts for corresponding week last year of 616,795 pounds of butter, 1041 boxes of cheese and 28,736 cases of eggs. At New York the



DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL.  
By Permission of the Century Company.

receipts for the week were 35,594 packages of butter, 9453 packages of cheese and 130,824 cases of eggs, against receipts for corresponding week last year of 28,047 packages of butter, 10,194 packages of cheese and 90,623 cases of eggs.

## Oats and Peas.

Oats cut when the tips of the head are just beginning to turn, or when the kernel is in the dough state, make one of the finest foods I know of for milk cows. For economy and utility, they are second only to clover, hay and corn ensilage.

A mixture of peas and oats is still better than oats alone. Peas should be plowed in from three to four inches deep, about a week before oats are sown on the surface. We have also sown a late variety of wheat with the oats with excellent results for cattle feeding. In all cases the grain is cut with the binder as low as possible. Care should be taken to have the bundles small so that they will cure well in the shock without moulding in the centre of the bundle. In this method of feeding oats and peas, not only is the threshing and grading of the grain saved, but the feeding value of the fodder is very much enhanced and much more digestible by the animal. We consider cut hay worth three times as much as timothy hay, ton for ton, when fed to milk cows. If it is well cured there is no fodder that cows will eat more readily except it be ensilage.

## Demonstrations of Immortality.

Easter being the day when, above all days, the dogma of immortality is exploited, it is a not inappropriate season to consider demonstrations of this doctrine. Especially timely are reflections concerning such a topic, because of the recent much-discussed case of Dr. Funk and Dr. Bescher. A case, it is interesting to note, that has come to Boston for settlement—Boston being the American headquarters of the Society for Psychical Research and Dr. Richard Hodgson, the society's secretary, a Boston man. Dr. Hodgson believes that his society has absolutely proven immortality. To quote his own words, "Personally I am now convinced by proofs too intimate and too recent to be given out that we have absolutely demonstrated immortality. The case I have called 'George Pelham,' and have made the subject of a special study and report, has proved immortality to many others as well as to myself. I first began to talk with George Pelham eight or nine years ago through our medium in whom I have implicit confidence. The man's name wasn't George Pelham, but it is so I have called him in public. He was a great friend of mine, and to me he has absolutely proved his individuality by special manifestations." Dr. Hodgson, in his report concerning George Pelham, has given very many convincing facts and figures. G. P., we learn, recognizes at the first manifestation "John Hart," an old friend, gives intimate facts and names concerning articles brought by Mr. Hart, as, for instance, that Hart wears studs taken by G. P.'s step-mother from his body after his accidental death and handed by her to his father with the suggestion that he send them to Hart. There are, too, thirty cases of recognition out of 130 people with whom G. P. talked through the medium.

One of the most interesting single instances in Dr. Hodgson's experience, however, has to do with another personality. He tells the story thus: "On my way out to keep an appointment with our medium for a sitting, I read in the morning paper of the death of a certain friend of mine, whose niece had already passed beyond. At the house of the medium this niece told me, through automatic writing, that her uncle had just come over. 'I was with uncle at the last,' the communicator went on to say, 'and I told him not to be disturbed, that he would be even happier over here than in the world with auntie.' This seemed to me very interesting, and I was anxious to verify it, if I could, but I naturally felt the impossibility of speaking to the widow about the matter at that time. It happened, however, that a friend of mine was sent for by the widow to come and stay with her, and in their conversation the bereaved lady said: 'Our niece came to him at the end,' he told me, and said, 'Don't be disturbed. You'll be even happier here than in the world with auntie.' Precisely the same form of words you see!"

Yet, when all is said of "proven" communications and all due credit has been given to the work of the Psychical Society,

the fact remains that to most people the truth of immortality comes by faith, not sight. In this lies the sweet significance of Easter. It doth not yet appear what we shall become, but we believe that we shall be made glorious in the Heavens even as Christ was glorious to the Mary watching at the door of the sepulchre that centuries-off Easter morn.

Those who prefer the modern method are quite at liberty to concern themselves with cut-burton and widow's mite "demonstrations." But others of us, many others of us, will continue to be satisfied with St. Paul's injunction, "If ye (would) be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above," reinforced, of course, by those "intimations" Wordsworth has so marvelously celebrated.

## Stories of the Grain Market.

The United States produced last year 748,000,000 bushels of wheat. Our normal production of corn is 2,250,000,000 bushels; of oats and other coarse grains, nearly one billion bushels more—the value of all much exceeding a billion dollars. Nine principal Western markets received, in 1902, over four hundred million bushels of wheat and corn, and the wheat exports from the United States alone in that year were 270,000,000 bushels. Without the several exchanges, among which that at Chicago is by far the most important, this trade would be chaos. Chicago herself receives yearly over three hundred million bushels of grain, say eight per cent. of all that is produced in the United States, and about fifteen million head of live stock, including sheep and horses. The market valuation of her receipts of grain and animals in 1902 exceeded \$400,000,000. The handling of this product centres in the board of trade.

The story of some of the most interesting deals and speculations in this great market is told by Will Paine in the Century. There is plenty of drama. In one of the earlier deals the deliveries—that is, the handing out of regular warehouse receipts for the grain—were made by a corps of trained messengers three minutes before the close in the pious hope that many of the recipients would not have time to endorse the certificates and pass them on before the bell rang. At one stage of the Harper corner everything hinged upon the prompt arrival of a train from Cincinnati, bearing a man with drafts. When that corner went to smash, a tug was sent into the lake to serve an attachment upon a cargo of grain before it could get out of State jurisdiction. In December of the Leiter deal it was a question whether Armour could keep the job broken up to let his wheat-laden steamers through. At the end of that deal there was a race against time to land cargoes in France before the day when the suspension of duties should expire—a difference of a day meaning a difference of 30 cents in the price of the wheat. In one of Phillips' corners success was won by the arrival of a capitalist before nine o'clock rather than after that hour.

There is no record of the volume of the trading in the options, but in a lively market it runs into the millions of bushels daily. A good observer said that at the end of the Harper deal ten million bushels of wheat were sold in the pit in less than ten minutes after Secretary Stone, from the gallery, announced the failure of one of Harper's brokers.

The late B. P. Hutchinson ran the first important corner on the board. In 1867 there were only about a million bushels of contract wheat in store in the regular warehouses at Chicago. Mr. Hutchinson bought that wheat, and, in addition, all the options that anybody would sell. When delivery day came near, the sellers found that they could not procure the article which they had contracted to deliver. The price of wheat rose to \$2.35 a bushel. The cornered shorts "walked to the captain's office" and settled their contracts. When they settled wheat dropped fifty cents within an hour and ninety cents in a day. The trick looked easy. Next year John B. Lyon ran a corner, and put the price to \$2.20 a bushel. Four years later the same operator attempted another corner. But the West had been growing. There was more wheat. The money to control it did not hold out. The corner went to smash ruinously, with a drop of fifty cents in the price within forty hours.

The man who runs a corner has two problems: First, he must buy all the regular wheat, so that the shorts can get none to deliver except upon his own terms. Second, he must dispose of the grain which he has accumulated in cornering the supply. When the shorts settle, the price will inevitably fall. He must get enough out of them to make himself whole when it comes to selling his own accumulation at the lower price.

In 1867 appeared Joseph Leiter, the boldest and strongest of them all—the most reckless man with the greatest amount of money to lose, as the crisis chooses. He had the strongest wheat position ever known in the trade. The importing countries of Europe had produced only 770,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 900,000,000 bushels the year before. Reserves everywhere were low. Among exporting coun-

tries the United States alone showed any considerable surplus. To buy this surplus was to make Europe pay the holders' own price for it—theoretically. But with every five cents' advance at Chicago, grain appeared as if by magic. The Northwest scraped its granaries. Russia ate rye and emptied its mill-bins of wheat. Argentina swept the floor. In December the Chicago market was cornered—on paper; but Armour kept steel-prowed tugs ploughing up the ice at the head of the lakes, and, by lake and rail, moved six million bushels from Minnesota and the Dakotas to Chicago in midwinter. Mr. Leiter paid for every bushel of it, and marked the price up from eight-five cents to \$1.00. Still more granaries were emptied, and wheat poured to market. The war between the United States and Spain came on, as opportunity for the deal as though it had been carefully devised. Europe became panic-stricken over a vision of American wheat shipments out off by Spanish men-of-war. France suspended her wheat import duties of 30 cents a bushel. Other countries followed. At Chicago \$1.45 was paid for cash wheat for export. The newspapers figured Mr. Leiter's profits far into the millions. But with every advance in price more wheat appeared, and when it came to disposing of the forty or fifty millions that had been accumulated in controlling the market, the paper profits melted; a huge deficit appeared.

Mr. Hutchinson, the first cornerer, said that the trouble was not in getting control of the market, but in "getting rid of the corpse"—that is, in disposing of the wheat accumulated during the deal. His own great winnings finally vanished.

## Choice of a Business Apple.

The Astrachan is one of the best selling varieties owing to its bright red color; is good for cooking and quite popular.

The Williams is better for a table apple, but rather difficult to harvest in its best condition, as it needs to be left on the tree until it is fully ripe to gain its best color and flavor. They sometimes sell as high as \$4 per barrel. The tree is a rather scraggly grower, and should be pruned often.

The Gravstein succeeds well in some sections, doing best in light but rich soil. In heavy land it is a slow grower, and the fruit does not keep well. For all purposes it is the best, being excellent in size and quality.

The Wealthy does not bruise as readily as some apples. It is a handsome fruit and good for market, as it sells rapidly.

Of the old standby, Baldwin, I hardly know what to say. I have seen but few good Baldwin in the last two years; nearly all had the brown spots under the skin, and were almost worthless. Unless we can grow better fruit, I would hardly advise planting all Baldwin as some now do. Doubtless the Baldwin will produce the best tree and the most fruit of any variety, yet it is often poor in quality.

The Hubbardston Nonesuch is very productive, a good hardy tree, and the fruit sells readily for table use, though it is not so good for cooking.

Rhode Island Greenings will yield a moderate crop of apples each year, if well fertilized, and in the market is a rival of the Baldwin, gaining in popularity each year. The Sutton or Sutton Beauty, as it is frequently called, is one of the best growing trees in the nursery and young orchards that we have. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, and the fruit is of fine appearance, resembling the Baldwin.

S. T. MATYARD.

Northboro, Mass.

## Notes from Central Vt.

Randolph is a very fine agricultural section. Corn has supplanted sheep. Cattle have not consumed a large amount of fodder the past winter. Milk is selling well.

The great obstacle to farming here is the scarcity of help. Farmers are offering \$25 to \$35 per month and board, for eight to ten months. One farmer is reported to have engaged a man at \$32 per month and board, for ten months. March has been a very warm month and farm work has commenced. The maple-sugar crop has been almost a failure.

Arthur Smith, South Randolph, is milking fifteen cows for the week ending March 21. He made 1023 pounds of butter, for which he has a yearly contract at twenty-three cents a pound. N. C. Howard, Randolph Centre, has started a novel enterprise raising blue foxes. They are a native of Alaska, and their fur is said to be valuable. He imported six in the fall of 1901. One died and he raised four last year. The Randolph Co-operative Butter Company, Randolph, is making about seven thousand pounds butter per week, which finds a market in Boston. The C. Brigham Company of Boston are taking at their creamery, Brookfield, some six thousand pounds per day. This cream is shipped to Randolph, where it is made into butter.

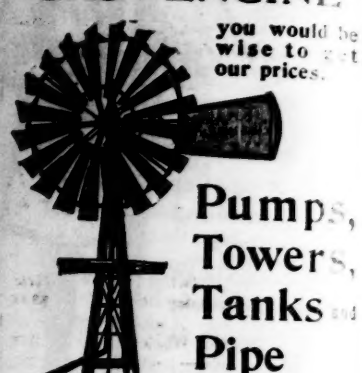
Pat hogs are selling for seven cents per pound, live weight. Pigs are scarce and prices high. Mr. S. Follansbee, Brookfield, reports that he milked three cows for the year 1902, and after supplying his family with milk, he carried the balance to the creamery, for which he received \$274.35, an average of \$91.45 per cow.

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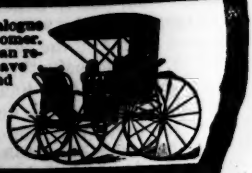
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changes without contradiction of the past conceptions; changes as the streak of dawn changes into sunrise, as sunrise changes into perfect day. And these conceptions will change until knowledge, in the sense of the acquisition of facts, is replaced by wisdom, an intuitive perception of the transcendent majesty of the Universal Life that fills our souls forever.—Very Rev. Archbishop Wilberforce, in a sermon preached in Westminster Abbey.

The nature of Human Personality holds the secret of spiritual evolution. It doth not yet appear what man may be; but the increasing knowledge of his powers, the development of those heretofore latent and unrecognized are combining to throw a new illumination on not only the aspects, but the purposes of life. Man is coming into enlightenment concerning the environment of the spiritual world, as one more immediately controlling him as well as one far more profound and significant than the environment of matter and of ether. As things go, the chief emphasis has always been placed upon the material environment. Man has not infrequently been willing to sell his soul for a mess of pottage—his chief concern being, not the loss of his soul, but the gain of the pottage. He has been willing to exchange the entire devotion of all his energies for a finer and more plentiful quality of food, clothing and shelter; for a palace in which to live; for private coaches and steam yachts in which to travel; and all the paraphernalia accessible to the multi-millionaire. But

not all that these possessions typify which constitutes his most important environment. It is that degree of the spiritual world with which his own quality of spiritual life is fitted to ally itself. "The life of the organism consists in its power of interchanging energy with that of its environment," says Frederic W. H. Myers,—"of appropriating by its own action some fraction of that pre-existent and limitless power. We human beings exist, in the first place, in a world of matter," he continues,—"whence we derive the obvious sustenance of our bodily functions. We exist also in a world of ether, that is to say, we are constructed to respond to a system of laws, ultimately continuous, no doubt, with the laws of matter, but affording a new, a generalized, a profounder conception of the Cosmos. On this environment our organic existence depends as absolutely as on the material environment, although less obviously,—but—within, beyond the world of ether,—as a still profounder, still more generalized aspect of the Cosmos—must lie, as I believe, the world of spiritual life."

This world of spiritual life, a deeper reality, a profounder realm of energy than the ethereal world, is the true environment of the spirit even while embodied in physical form, and the secret of all success, of all

development, and progress, of our Empire, and the world, and the universe, by which we may thus relate ourselves to our native realm. Science and Psychological Research are supplementing Religion; are, indeed, incorporating themselves into Religion as *primary factors* of the spiritual progress of humanity. Far from being hostile elements to the revelation of the Divine Power given in the Bible, they explain, they extend, they interpret that revelation. Is Archbishop Wilberforce so finely pointed out, God is ever the same, "but what men see of Him changes,—changes without contradiction of the past conception of Him." Changes in the dawn came from sunrise, and sunrise came from the past; and the past is the future. "One holds all his old faith and yet no knowledge, as St. Paul himself explains. One of these powers of the spiritual man now being rapidly developed is that of Telepathy. We shall learn of the *thought*, as well as in oral speech. We shall learn to "call up" the friend at a distance, or the friend in the Unseen, as we mistakenly as we now call up a friend by telephone. Time and Space are the limits which define the terrestrial life as distinct from the celestial. But man is, primarily, a celestial being. He is, first of all, a

and only secondarily and temporarily  
denizen of earth. He can remain,  
to some extent, at least, his celestial  
citizen. For centuries he has accepted  
imprisonment in the senses. His release is  
at hand. He has but to assert his  
right to a spiritual citizenship with spiritual  
powers. He has but to exert these in order  
to prove to himself their existence, and to  
develop them to their increasing use. Ex-  
tension of power over the material universe  
more wonderful and more potent than more  
recently than Marconi's wireless telegraph,  
is at hand. It is at hand.  
It doth not yet appear what we shall be;  
but that man can create and control his  
destiny to an increasing extent, is true. It  
is the evolution of religion,—of the faith  
in the divine, the spiritual, the eternal.  
Thought is the highest manifestation of  
energy; and when man learns to live in  
thought he sets upon all his environment  
ethic energies that are immortal.

**Rome, Italy.**







